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(54) STEEL FOR COLD FORGING AND INDUCTION HARDENING

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a steel for induction hardening capable of producing shaft parts and bearing parts in a cold forging process and capable of obtaining excellent rolling fatigue characteristics in the shaft parts and bearing parts.

SOLUTION: This steel has a compsn. contg., by weight, 0.45 to 0.65% C, >0.30 to 1.20% Si, 0.2 to 0.6% Mn, 0.001 to 0.03% S, 0.005 to <0.020% Ti, 0.010 to 0.06% Al, 0.0005 to 0.005% B and 0.0015 to <0.005% N, contg., at need, one or ≥ two kinds among 0.05 to 3.00% Ni, 0.03 to 0.70% Cr and 0.01 to 0.70% Mo, contg. one or two kinds of 0.03 to 0.3% V and 0.005 to 0.1% Nb, in which the content of P is limited to ≤0.025%, Cu'to ≤0.05% and T.O [total oxygen (dissolved oxygen + the one in oxides inhaliny-alumina] to ≤0.0020%, and the balance iron with inevitable impurities.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] As a weight ratio, C:0.45 - 0.65%, Si:0.30 ** -1.20%, Mn: 0.2-0.6%, S:0.001 - 0.03%, less than [Ti:0.005-0.020%], aluminum: 0.010-0.06%, B:0.0005 - 0.005%, Steel for cold-forging-induction hardening characterized by containing less than N:0.0015 - 0.005%, restricting to less than [Cu:0.05%] and less than [T.O:0.0020%] P:0.025% or less, and the remainder consisting of iron and an unescapable impurity.

[Claim 2] As a weight ratio, C:0.45 - 0.65%, Si:0.30 ** -1.20%, Mn: 0.2-0.6%, S:0.001 - 0.03%, less than [Ti:0.005-0.020%], aluminum: 0.010-0.06%, B:0.0005 - 0.005%, Less than N:0.0015 - 0.005% is contained. Further nickel:0.05-3.00%, One sort (Cr:0.03-0.70%, and Mo:0.01-0.70%) or two sorts or more are contained. Steel for cold-forging-induction hardening characterized by restricting to less than [Cu:0.05%] and less than [T.O:0.0020%], and the remainder consisting of iron and an unescapable impurity P:0.025% or less.

[Claim 3] As a weight ratio, C:0.45 - 0.65%, Si:0.30 ** -1.20%, Mn: 0.2-0.6%, S:0.001 - 0.03%, less than [Ti:0.005-0.020%], aluminum: 0.010-0.06%, B:0.0005 - 0.005%, Less than N:0.0015 - 0.005% is contained. Further V:0.03 - 0.3%, Nb: Steel for cold-forging-induction hardening characterized by containing one 0.005-0.1% sort or two sorts, restricting to less than [Cu:0.05%] and less than [T.O:0.0020%] P:0.025% or less, and the remainder consisting of iron and an unescapable impurity.

[Claim 4] As a weight ratio, C:0.45 - 0.65%, Si:0.30 ** -1.20%, Mn: 0.2-0.6%, S:0.001 - 0.03%, less than [Ti:0.005-0.020%], aluminum: 0.010-0.06%, B:0.0005 - 0.005%, Less than N:0.0015 - 0.005% is contained. Further nickel:0.05-3.00%, One sort (Cr:0.03-0.70% and Mo:0.01-0.70%) or two sorts or more are contained. Furthermore, one sort (V:0.03 - 0.3% and Nb:0.005-0.1%) or two sorts are contained. Steel for cold-forging-induction hardening characterized by restricting to less than [Cu:0.05%] and less than [T.0:0.0020%], and the remainder consisting of iron and an unescapable impurity P:0.025% or less.

कारक हो. यह ध्रा विधित वास्तरक

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention] This invention is concerned with the steel for cold-forging-induction hardening, and relates to steel suitable as an object for components manufactured according to the process which includes shaping of components and induction hardening by cold forging in the shank article which has rolling contact surfaces of rolling element like the shafts 1-3 with the outer case section 4 shown in drawing 1 in more detail, and bearing parts.

[Description of the Prior Art] Orientation of high-intensity-izing and the improvement in a rolling fatigue life is [in / in connection with the high increase in power of an automobile engine in recent years, and atmospheric control correspondence / a shank article and bearing parts] strong. On the other hand, although fabrication of these components is usually carried out to the predetermined part shape by hot forging, it points to the change to cold forging from the view of a productivity drive strongly. Therefore, if it high-alloy-izes in order to attain high intensity-ization, since it will be hard in the phase before induction hardening and cold forging will become difficult, coexistence of high-intensity-izing after cold-working nature and induction hardening and a raise in a life is called for.

[0003] On the other hand, the manufacture approach of the machine structural steel worker components characterized by carrying out induction hardening after cold forging by being made from the steel for cold forging which becomes a JP.1-38847,B official report from less than [Ti:0.05%], aluminum:0.015-0.05%, and N:0.010% or less C:0.35 ** -0.65% less than [Si:0.15%], less than [Mn:0.6%], and B:0.0005 to 0.005%, and manufacturing machine structural steel worker components is shown. In this invention, less than [Si:0.15%] is one of the descriptions. Moreover, the addition of the 1st page [3-4th] table of this official report to Ti is 0.02 - 0.04%. The formability in cold forging of this steel has not necessarily fully realized reinforcement sufficient as a shank article and bearing parts. The rolling fatigue property in components especially like an outer ring of spiral wound gasket is inadequate. [0004] Moreover, the steel materials for direct cutting induction hardening which have a with a ferritic grain size numbers of six or more fine grain organization at less than [Si:0.35%], Mn:1.0 ** -1.5%, B:0.0005 - 0.0035%, Ti:0.01-0.05%, aluminum:0.01-0.06%, and N:0.010% or less are shown in the JP,5-179400,A official report C:0.38 to 0.45%. One of the descriptions of this invention material is Mn:1.0 ** -1.5%, and cold forging is difficult although property with the sufficient static **** reinforcement after induction hardening is acquired in a shank article. Moreover, about the rolling fatigue property in components like an outer ring of spiral wound gasket, it is not considered at all. [0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The purpose of this invention tends to offer the steel for induction hardening which can acquire the strength property which a shank article and bearing parts could manufacture at the cold-forging process, and was excellent in a shank article and bearing parts, especially a rolling fatigue property. [0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to realize steel for induction hardening which can acquire the strength property which was excellent in formability in cold forging, and was excellent in a shank article and bearing parts, especially a rolling fatigue property, this invention persons inquired wholeheartedly and acquired the following knowledge.

- (1) In order to secure the formability in cold forging in the phase of a material, it is effective to reduce Mn which is a solid-solution hardening element, and P. The hardenability which deteriorated by Mn reduction is compensated by B addition
- (2) In order to secure formability in cold forging, rationalization of Ti and the amount of N is still more indispensable. In order to pull out the hardening disposition top effectiveness of the above-mentioned B, it is necessary to add Ti and to reduce Dissolution N. However, abundant addition (Ti:0.02-0.04%) of Ti which is indicated in the 1st page [3-4th] table of a JP,1-38847,B official report causes the following evils.
- [0007] (i) TiN or TiC deposits in the cooling process of spheroidizing performed before cold forging, or softening, and precipitation hardening by this causes the increment in the deformation resistance between the colds in Ti abundant addition steel.
- (ii) In quantity Ti steel, the abundant deposit of TiN and TiC causes a crack at the time of cold forging, and worsens formability in cold forging remarkably.

[0008] It is thought that it is based on the evil of Ti abundant addition to such formability in cold forging that whose formability in cold forging of the technique of a JP,1-38847,B official report is not necessarily enough, the evil of Ti

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to formability in cold forging — controlling — in addition — and in order to pull out the hardening disposition top effectiveness of B, it is required to restrict to less than [Ti:0.005-0.020%], and it is required to control in less than N:0.0015 - 0.005% of range further again.

- (3) Next, when the rolling fatigue test of induction hardening material is performed, in a rolling fatigue process, a white organization and a carbide organization generate, quality-of-the-material degradation accompanied by the fall of hardness takes place, and destruction breaks out with such the local quality-of-the-material degradation section as the starting point. In order to control quality-of-the-material degradation in these rolling fatigue processes and to raise a life, addition of Si and increase in quantity are effective.
- (4) In more than further conventional Ti:0.020% and the boron steel containing N:0.005% or more, rolling fatigue breaking happens with TiN as the starting point. A rolling fatigue property has the inadequate technique of a JP,1-38847,B official report, and, as for one of the causes which have not spread, this is considered to be the cause. Therefore, it is indispensable to regulate Ti and the amount of N also from the view of the improvement in a rolling fatigue life in less than [Ti:0.005-0.020%] and less than N:0.0015 0.005% of range.
- (5) In addition to the above, the effectiveness of quality-of-the-material degradation control in a rolling fatigue process and hardness fall prevention becomes still larger by carrying out proper amount addition of nickel, Cr. and the Mo further.
- (6) When static-****-destroying, twisting by the shank and starting fatigue breaking, addition of Si and increase in quantity are effective in high-intensity-izing. Moreover, grain refining by Nb and V addition is also effective in high-intensity-izing. This is because grain boundary reinforcement improves and an intercrystalline crack is controlled by addition and grain refining of Si.

[0009] knowledge with this invention new [more than] — a basis — ******-do — it is ** and the place made into the summary is as follows (following % is weight %). C:0.45 – 0.65%, Si:0.30 ** -1.20%, Mn:0.2-0.6%, S:0.001 – 0.03%, less than [Ti:0.005-0.020%], aluminum; 0.010-0.06%, B:0.0005 — 0.005%, Less than N:0.0015 – 0.005% is contained. As occasion demands nickel:0.05^{1/3}.00%; 'Cr. One sort or two sorts or more of 0.03-0.70% and Mo:0.01 – 0.70%**, It is the steel for cold-forging-induction hardening with which one sort (V:0.03 – 0.3% and Nb:0.005-0.1%) or two sorts are contained, it restricts to less than [Cu:0.05%] and less than [T.O:0.0020%] P:0.025% or less, and the remainder consists of iron and an unescapable impurity.

[Embodiment of the Invention] Below, this invention is explained at a detail. The reason which limited the component content range of the steel materials of this invention like the above is explained.

Although C:0.45 - 0.65%C was rolling fatigue strength required as components of a final product, and an element effective in order to twist and to obtain fatigue strength, in the case of induction hardening material, the effectiveness was insufficient [C / less than 0.45%], and since the grain community reinforcement exceeding 0.65% deteriorated and it caused strong degradation on the contrary, it made the content 0.45 - 0.65%.

[0011] Si:0.30 ** -1.20% — being thin — although it adds for the purpose of making the life of a final product increase as a deoxidation element by a white organization and carbide histogenesis control in a rolling fatigue process, and quality-of-the-material degradation control, 0.30% or less of the effectiveness is insufficient. On the other hand, Si is a solid-solution hardening element, if the amount exceeding 1.20% is added, the hardness of the material before cold forging will increase remarkably, and formability in cold forging will deteriorate. The content of Si was made into 0.30 ** -1.20% from the above reason.

[0012] Mn: 0.2 - 0.60%Mn is detailed-ization (iii) of the austenite grain at the time of (ii) induction hardening heating by forming MnS in the improvement in (i) hardenability, and steel. It adds for the purpose of improvement in machinability. However, less than 0.2% of this effectiveness is insufficient, on the other hand, if it exceeds 0.60%, the hardness of the material before cold forging will increase and formability in cold forging will deteriorate. The content of Mn was made into 0.2 - 0.60% from the above reason.

[0013] Although S:0.001 - 0.03%S exists as MnS in steel and it contributes to the improvement in machinability, and detailed-ization of an organization, less than 0.001% of the effectiveness is insufficient. On the other hand, if it exceeds 0.03%, the effectiveness will be saturated and will cause degradation of a rolling fatigue property rather. The content of S was made into 0.001 - 0.03% from the above reason.

[0014] Ti: Ti combines with N in steel less than 0.005 to 0.020%, generate TiN, and add for the purpose of prevention of BN deposit by the full fixity of Dissolution N, i.e., reservation of Dissolution B. However, as for the effectiveness, less than 0.005 were insufficient, and on the other hand, by 0.020% or more of superfluous addition, since degradation of increase of the deformation resistance between the colds by a lot of TiNTiC(s), a cold-forging crack, and the rolling life in a final product was caused, the content was made into less than 0.005 – 0.020%. [0015] aluminum: Although aluminum was added as a deoxidation element and a grain-refining element 0.010 to 0.06%, less than 0.010% of the effectiveness was insufficient, and since the effectiveness is saturated and toughness was rather degraded when it exceeded 0.06%, on the other hand, the content was made into 0.010 – 0.06%. Grain boundary segregation of the B:0.0005 – 0.005%B is carried out to an austenite grain boundary in the state of

Grain boundary segregation of the B:0.0005 - 0.005%B is carried out to an austenite grain boundary in the state of dissolution, and it adds making hardenability increase as an aim. The operation which makes grain boundary reinforcement increase to coincidence by driving out grain boundary impurities, such as P and Cu, of a grain boundary also exists, grain boundary reinforcement — a shank — twisting — reinforcement — it twists and fatigue strength increases. However, less than 0.0005% of the effectiveness was insufficient, and on the other hand, since the superfluous addition exceeding 0.005% caused grain boundary embrittlement rather, it made the content 0.0005 – 0.005%.

[0016] Although less than N:0.0015 - 0.005%N is added for the purpose of detailed-izing of the austenite grain at the time of the high-frequency heating by the carbon nitride deposit of AIN etc., less than 0.0015% of the effectiveness is insufficient. On the other hand, at 0.005% or more, since life degradation with increase, cold-forging crack, and final product of the deformation resistance between the colds by a lot of TiN deposits was caused while depositing BN and causing reduction of Dissolution B, the content was made into less than 0.0015 - 0.005%.

[0017] P:0.025%or less P makes material hardness high by solid-solution hardening, and degrades formability in cold forging in the phase before induction hardening. Furthermore, grain boundary segregation reduces a lifting and grain boundary reinforcement to an austenite grain boundary, and it twists, and it is [the brittle fracture under stress] lifting-easy, and it is carried out, therefore reinforcement is reduced. Since a fall on the strength would become remarkable if especially P exceeds 0.025%, 0.025% was made into the upper limit. In addition, when planning grain boundary reinforcement more, 0.020% or less is desirable.

[0018] Cu: It becomes the cause of a lifting and a fall on the strength about grain boundary segregation like [less than / 0.05% / Cu] P in an austenite grain boundary. Since a fall on the strength would become remarkable if especially Cu exceeds 0.05%, 0.05% was made into the upper limit.

T. Although it is the sum of an oxygen content in which the T.O content forms the dissolved oxygen content and oxide (mainly alumina) in steel in 0:0.0020% or less this invention, a T.O content is mostly in agreement with the oxygen content which forms the oxide. Therefore, there will be much oxide system inclusion, so that a T.O content is high. In a rolling fatigue process, oxide system inclusion serves as a trigger of a white organization and carbide histogenesis, and quality-of-the-material degradation, and causes rolling fatigue life degradation. Since this phenomenon would become remarkable if especially O exceeds 0.0020%, 0.0020% was made into the upper limit. In addition, in order to make nonmetallic inclusion detailed and to attain high life-ization further, proper amount addition of Mg which these people proposed in JP,7-54103,A is effective. It is good also as steel materials with which the oxide which contains T.Mg:0.0005-0.0300% further and is contained in steel about claims 1-4 is satisfied with this invention of a degree type as a number ratio.

[0019] (MgO-aluminum2 O3 number +MgO number)/— all — one sort of nickel, Cr, and Mo or two sorts or more can be made to contain for the purpose of the improvement in induction hardening nature and quality-of-the-material degradation control in a rolling fatigue process, and a white organization and carbide histogenesis control in oxide system inclusion number >=0.80 next claim 2, and the steel materials of invention of four nickel:0.05-3.00%, Cr:0.03-0.70%, and Mo: — it is effective in repeat softening prevention each of these elements improving hardenability 0.01 to 0.70%, and controlling the fall of the dislocation density in a rolling process, or by controlling generation of a cementite in a repeat process. Especially addition of Mo has large effectiveness. Since this effectiveness was saturated and caused evils, such as degradation of formability in cold forging, and degradation of the final product by the poor dissolution of the carbide at the time of induction hardening on the strength, rather when less than [nickel:0.05%], less than [Cr:0.03%], and less than [Mo:0.01%] are inadequate as for this effectiveness and nickel:3.00%, Cr:0.70%, and Mo:0.70% were exceeded on the other hand, that content was limited to the above-mentioned range.

[0020] Next, claims 3 and 4 are the steel which made detailed the austenite grain at the time of high-frequency heating, and attained high intensity-ization by intergranular fracture control.

V:0.03 - 0.3%, and Nb: — 0.005 to 0.1%, V and Nb form carbon nitride in steel, and have the effectiveness of making the austenite grain at the time of high-frequency heating making it detailed. However, less than 0.005% had [less than 0.03% and Nb content / the effectiveness] insufficient V content, and since the effectiveness was saturated with V:0.3% ** and Nb:0.1% ** and degradation of formability in cold forging and degradation on the strength with a final product were caused rather on the other hand, these contents were made into V:0.03 - 0.3%, and Nb:0.005-0.1%.

[0021] Here, one of the causes of local quality-of-the-material degradation section generation in the rolling fatigue process which is the main factor of rolling fatigue breaking is the hardness nonuniformity of a hardening layer. The object components of the invention in this application are usually after rolling, spheroidizing, cold forging, and A3. Although induction hardening is carried out after passing through simple annealing in the temperature below a point 1 to several times, the organization in front of induction hardening is greatly influenced in the organization of rolled stock. That is, the ferrite particle size of rolled stock becomes big and rough [ferrite particle size / in / being big and rough / the balling-up organization in front of induction hardening], and it becomes easy to produce hardness nonuniformity after induction hardening. If the ferrite particle size of a rolled stock organization exceeds 30 micrometers especially, the nonuniformity of remarkable hardness will be produced in a hardening layer, and it will lifting-come to be easy of rolling fatigue breaking. Therefore, it is desirable to set ferrite particle size of a rolled stock organization to 30 micrometers or less. However, this tissue factor is not limited especially in this invention. [0022] Moreover, which conditions are sufficient, as long as it does not limit especially manufacture conditions but is satisfied with the steel for induction hardening of this invention of the requirements for this invention. For example, although the method of performing manufacture by hot rolling of a steel-materials material after finishing temperature; 750-900 degree C and finishing rolling on the average cooling rate; 0.1-1.7 degree-C/second conditions of a 700-500-degree C temperature requirement is raised in order to improve formability in cold forging further and to raise induction hardening nature, it does not limit especially in this invention. Moreover, on the occasion of manufacture of the components using this invention steel, heat treatment of spheroidizing, simple annealing, and usual annealing, normalizing, etc. can be performed if needed before cold forging. [0023] Below, an example shows the effectiveness of this invention still more concretely.

[0024]

[Example] The steel materials which have the presentation of Table 1 were rolled out to the steel bar with a diameter of 50mm. From this steel bar, the optical microscope observation test piece was extracted, NAITARU liquid corroded 5%, and it observed by 200 times and 400 times, and asked for ferrite particle size. Ferrite particle size is collectively shown in Table 1.

[0025]

[Table 1]

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#	Ë		0.010	0.017	0.013	0.010	0.011	0.010	010.0	0.008	0.012	0.016	0.011	0.010	0.012	0.011	0.011	0,010	0.011	0.011	010.0	0.012	0.011	0.011
	S	0.0	0.010	0.00	0.010	0.010	0.00	0.012	0.010	0.000	0.010	0.009	0.008	0.010	600 0	0.011	0.010	0.012	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.003	0.010
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[0026] [Table 2]

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	₩	Z	0.0026	0.0030	0.0029	0.0030	0.0024	0.0031	0.0061	0.0050	0.0048	:0.0043	.0 0076	0.0031	Logical appropriate appears
	置	8	0.0015	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0020	0.0018	0.0022	0.0016 0.0050	0.0020 0.0048	0.0018 :0.0043	0,0020 :0.0076	0.0018	7 to a 10 to
	揺	- W	0.026	0.025	0.025	0.021	0.026	0.025	0.031	1	0:030	0.028	0,027	0.025	-
	華	ī	0.013	0.010	0.011	0.015	0.012	0.010	0.025	0.020	0.018	0.030	0.019	0.014	·
		S	0.010	0.000	0.012	0.010	0.00	0.010	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.014	0.015	0.013	
		돌	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.25	0.25	0. 22	8	0.43	1.03	0.28	0.26	0.27	
		Si	0.72	0.48	0.51	0.53	0.46	0.57	0.24	_	0.23	0.42	55 0.43	0.20	·
		U	93.0	0.61	0.53	و. ج	22	0.53	0.53	0.48 0.07	0.50	0.53	9.53	0.55	
		Z :2	ಜ	24	23	8	23	82	62	3	3		æ	ਲ	
	M	*	İ	胀 -	→ 8	* 5	E 8	# ·		퐈	;	<u>×</u>	羅		

[0027] Next, spheroidizing of this steel bar was carried out. Then, hardness was measured. Moreover, the test piece with a diameter [of 14mm] and a height of 21mm was extracted, and the deformation resistance between the colds and a critical upsetting ratio were measured as an index of formability in cold forging. A result is shown in Table 2. [0028]

[Table 3]

表 2 (その1)

区分	鋼火	冷銀前 硬 さ	変 形抵 抗	限 界 圧縮率	振り疲労 強 度	転動疲労 寿命	転動疲労時 の組織変化	転動疲労後の 半価幅の減少量	転動疲労後の 硬さ低下量
	1902	HV	MPa	%	MPa	L_{10}	の有無	(度)	(HV)
	1	138	776	68	985	7.3	無	0.8	27
第	2	142	793	67	987	7.5	無	0.7	24
35	3	139	777	68	982	7. 5	無	0. 7	23
1 1	4	145	830	65	997	7. 4	無	0.8	26
-	5	151	882	62	1012	11.8	無	0. 5	16
発	6	158	939	58	1063	8.0	無	0. 9	26
明	7	129	710	71	940	7. 3	無	0.8	26
257	8	143	821	67	972	7.6	無	0.8	27
鋼	9	150	878	64	952	7.5	無	0. 7	24
Į.	10	135	762	69	973	7.6	無	0. 7	25
	11	141	802	67	988	7. 9	無	0.6	18
第	12	134	768	68	975	7. 4	無	0.6	22
2	13	135	772	69	980	9. 6	無	0. 5	16
2	14	140	789	68	984	7. 5	無	0. 6	18
発	15	141	794	68	988	B. 3	無	0. 5	17
明明	16	140	781	67	1042	8.8	無	0. 6	18
""	17	142	793	67	972	7.5	無	0.5	16
鏂	18	145	825	* 66	976	9. 2	無	0.4	14
	19	152	883	61	982	9.8	無	0.3	10
亲発	20	146	829	- 66-ct	997 :	8.9	無	0.6	21
第明3	21	142	795	67	995	·~ '.7.8'\\	無	0.8	27
が舞	22	144	825	67	994	7.5	無	0.8	25

[0029] [Table 4]

表 2 (その2)

区分	鋼 Na	冷鍛前 硬 さ HV	変 形 抵 抗 MPa	限界 圧縮率 %	振り疲労 強 度 MPa	転動疲労 寿 命 L ₁₀	転動疲労時 の組織変化 の有無	転動疲労後の 半価幅の減少量 (度)	転動疲労後の 硬さ低下量 (HV)
第	23	147	830	66	992	9. 4	無	0. 6	21
	24	144	827	67	1023	8.1	無	0.5	13
4	25	143	821	67	982	7.3	無	0. 7	23
発	26	152	882	62	988	-8.2	無	0. 5	14
明	27	143	821	67	985	8.0	無	0.8	24
鋼	28	146	829	66	988	8. 2	無	0. 6	20
	29	168	988	44	935	1	有	1.8	48
比	30	131	762	50	892	0. 7	有	1.9	49
4.04	31	174	995	41	954	2.6	有	1.7	45
較	32	153	894	47	972	1.6	無	0.7	24
鋼	33	· 149	887	51	970	2.0	無	0.8	26
	34	130	763	69	952	3. 1	有	1.8	47

[0030] furthermore, an ingredient [finishing / this spheroidizing] to the parallel part diameter of 20mm — it twisted and the fatigue test specimen was extracted. It twists and is the frequency of 8.5kHz about a fatigue test specimen. Induction hardening was performed and it annealed at 170 degrees C after that. All of effective case depth hardended by carburizing treatment are about 5mm. Then, it twisted and the fatigue test was performed. It twists and a fatigue property is 1x104. The time amount reinforcement in a cycle estimated. Each test specimen twists to Table 2, and fatigue strength is shown in it.

[0031] Moreover, from the ingredient [finishing / this spheroidizing], the rolling fatigue test specimen was extracted and created, induction hardening was performed on conditions with a frequency [of 100kHz], and a hardening layer depth of 2-3mm, and tempering processing was performed at 160 degrees C. Evaluation of a rolling fatigue life used the point contact rolling fatigue tester (Hertz best osculation stress 600 kgf/mm2) by the cylindrical rolling fatigue test specimen. As a scale of a fatigue life, "the number of stress repeats to fatigue breaking in 10% of accumulation breakage probabilities which plot a test result to Weibull chart and are acquired" is usually used as L10 life. The relative value of L10 life of each steel materials when setting to 1 29 (steel which added Ti and B to S53C steel of JIS)Lcomparison steel 10 life was shown in Table 2. Moreover, 108 About the test piece after rotational motion fatigue, the existence of a white band organization and a carbide organization was investigated, and the result was collectively shown in Table 2. Furthermore, it is 108 in order to evaluate the quality-of-the-material degradation behavior in a rolling fatigue process. The decrement of the half peak width of the X diffraction peak of a ferrite (211) side was evaluated in the location with a depth of 0.2mm from the rolling contact surfaces of rolling element of the test piece after rotational motion fatigue. Cr bulb was used as an X-ray generation source. Moreover, the amount of

falls of the hardness accompanying the rolling fatigue test in homotopic was also evaluated.

[0032] No. of Table 2 1-28 are this invention steel. As compared with the comparison steel 29, hardness is soft, and deformation resistance is also small, and a critical upsetting ratio is large, and formability in cold forging is excellent in this invention steel. Moreover, this invention steel twists and fatigue strength is more than an EQC as compared with the comparison steel 29. Furthermore, in this invention steel, generation of a white band organization and a carbide organization is controlled by each, and the decrement of the half peak width in a rolling fatigue process and the amount of falls of hardness are also small. Thereby, compared with the comparison steel 29, as for this invention steel, about seven to 12 times and a very good rolling fatigue property were acquired.

[0033] On the other hand, the comparison steel 32 is the case where the content of Ti exceeds the range of this invention, the comparison steel materials 33 are the cases where the content of N exceeds the range of this invention, all of deformation resistance are large compared with this invention steel 1, and its critical upsetting ratio is small, that is, its formability in cold forging is not good. Moreover, the rolling fatigue property is also inferior. The comparison steel 34 is the case where the content of Si is less than the range of this invention, compared with this invention steel 1, it is twisted and the fatigue property and the rolling fatigue property are inferior in it. The organization change after rolling fatigue is accepted, and "the decrement of the half peak width after rolling fatigue" and the "amount of hardness falls after rolling fatigue of the comparison steel 34" are relatively large as compared with this invention steel 1. That is, since Si is low, as compared with the invention in this application, a rolling fatigue life runs short of the comparison steel 34, because quality-of-the-material degradation in a rolling fatigue process was not controlled. Moreover, since Si is low, it twists and fatigue strength runs short, because grain boundary reinforcement is inadequate.

[0034] Next, it is the case where the content of Siwas less than the range of this invention, and the content of Mn exceeds the range of this invention further, and the comparison steel 31 of deformation resistance is large compared with this invention steel 1, and a critical upsetting ratio's is small, that is, its formability in cold forging is not notably good. It twists and the fatigue property is also inferior. Moreover, the rolling fatigue property is also inferior. The organization change after rolling fatigue is accepted, and "the decrement of the half peak width after rolling fatigue" and the "amount of hardness falls after rolling fatigue of the comparison steel 31" are relatively large as compared with this invention steel 1. This of a rolling fatigue life running short of the comparison steel 31 as compared with the invention in this application is the cause.

[0035] Moreover, the comparison steel 30 is the case where the content of Si was less than the range of this invention, and the content of Ti and N exceeds the range of this invention, and the comparison steel 29 is the steel which added Ti and B to the S53C steel of JIS, and it is the case where the content of Si, Mn, Ti, and N differs from the range of the invention in this application. All of deformation resistance are large compared with this invention steel 1, and a critical upsetting ratio is small, that is, formability in cold forging is not notably good. It twists and the fatigue property is also inferior, and organization change is accepted in a rolling fatigue process, and the rolling fatigue property is also inferior.

[0036]

[Effect of the Invention] As stated above, by using the steel for cold-forging-induction hardening of this invention, a shank article and bearing parts become possible [acquiring the strength property which could manufacture at the cold-forging process and was excellent in a shank article and bearing parts, especially a rolling fatigue property], and a very remarkable thing has the effectiveness on industry.

[Translation done.]

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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2,*** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the front view of a shaft with the outer case section.

[Description of Notations]

1, 2, 3 — Shaft

4 — Outer case section

17 1 30.83

[Translation done.]

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(54) 【発明の名称】 冷間鍛造-高周波焼入れ用鋼

(57)【要約】

【課題】 本発明は、軸部品および軸受部品が冷間鍛造工程で製造可能であり、且つ軸部品および軸受部品において優れた転動疲労特性を得ることができる高周波焼入れ用鋼を提供する。

【解決手段】 重量比で、C:0.45~0.65%、Si:0.30超~1.20%、Mn:0.2~0.6%、S:0.001~0.03%、Ti:0.005~0.020%未満、Al:0.010~0.06%、B:0.0005~0.005%、N:0.0015~0.005%未満を含有し、必要によりNi:0.05~3.00%、Cr:0.03~0.70%、Mo:0.01~0.70%の1種または2種以上、V:0.03~0.3%、Nb:0.005~0.1%の1種または2種を含有し、P、Cu、T.0量を特定量以下に制限し、残部が鉄および不可避的不純物からなることを特徴とする冷間鍛造一高周波焼入れ用鋼。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 重量比として、C:0.45~0.65%、Si:0.30超~1.20%、Mn:0.2~0.6%、S:0.001~0.03%、Ti:0.005~0.020%未満、A1:0.010~0.06%、B:0.0005~0.005%、N:0.0015~0.005%未満を含有し、P:0.025%以下、Cu:0.05%以下、T.O:0.0020%以下に制限し、残部が鉄および不可避的不純物からなることを特徴とする冷間鍛造一高周波焼入れ用鋼。

【請求項2】 重量比として、C:0.45~0.65%、Si:0.30超~1.20%、Mn:0.2~0.6%、S:0.001~0.03%、Ti:0.005~0.020%未満、Al:0.010~0.06%、B:0.0005~0.005%、N:0.0015~0.005%未満を含有し、さらに、Ni:0.05~3.00%、Cr:0.03~0.70%、Mo:0.01~0.70%の1種または2種以上を含有し、P:0.025%以下、Cu:0.05%以下、T.0:0.0020%以下に制限し、残部が鉄および不可避的不純物からなることを特徴とする冷間鍛造一高周波焼入れ用鋼。

【請求項3】 重量比として、C:0.45~0.65%、Si:0.30超~1.20%、Mn:0.2~0.6%、S:0.001~0.03%、Ti:0.005~0.020%未満、Al:0.010~0.06%、B:0.0005~0.005%、N:0.0015~0.005%未満を含有し、さらに、V:0.03~0.3%、Nb:0.005~0.1%の1種または2種を含有し、P:0.025%以下、Cu:0.05%以下、T.O:0.0020%以下に制限し、残部が鉄および不可避的不純物からなることを特徴とする冷間鍛造一高周波焼入れ用鋼。

【請求項4】 重量比として、C:0.45~0.65%、Si:0.30超~1.20%、Mn:0.2~0.6%、S:0.001~0.03%、Ti:0.005~0.020%未満、Al:0.010~0.06%、B:0.0005~0.005%、N:0.0015~0.005%未満を含有し、さらに、Ni:0.05~3.00%、Cr:0.03~0.70%、Mo:0.01~0.70%の1種または2種以上を含有し、さらに、V:0.03~0.3%、Nb:0.005~0.1%の1種または2種を含有し、P:0.025%以下、Cu:0.05%以下、T.O:0.0020%以下に制限し、残部が鉄および不可避的不純物からなることを特徴とする冷間鍛造一高周波焼入れ用鋼。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は冷間鍛造-高周波焼 入れ用鋼にかかわり、さらに詳しくは、図1に示す外筒 部4付きシャフト1~3のような転動面を有する軸部品および軸受部品の中で、冷間鍛造による部品の成形と高周波焼入れを含む工程により製造される部品用として好適な鋼に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年の自動車エンジンの高出力化及び環境規制対応にともない、軸部品、軸受部品においても高強度化、転動疲労寿命向上の指向が強い。一方、これらの部品は通常熱間鍛造により所定の部品形状に成形加工されているが、生産性向上の視点から、冷間鍛造への切り替えが強く指向されている。そのため、高強度化を図るために高合金化すると、高周波焼入れ前の段階で硬くて冷間鍛造が困難になることから、冷間加工性と高周波焼入れ後の高強度化、高寿命化の両立が求められている。

【0003】これに対して、特公平1-38847公報にはC:0.35超~0.65%、Si:0.15%以下、Mn:0.6%以下、B:0.0005~0.005%、Ti:0.05%以下、A1:0.015~0.05%、N:0.010%以下からなる冷間鍛造用鋼を素材として冷間鍛造後高周波焼入れをして機械構造用鋼を素材として冷間鍛造後高周波焼入れをして機械構造用部品の製造することを特徴とする機械構造用部品の製造方法が示されている。この発明では、Si:0.15%以下が特徴の一つである。また、同公報の第3~4頁の第1表から、Tiの添加量は0.02~0.04%である。この鋼の冷間鍛造性は必ずしも十分ではなく、また軸部品、軸受部品として十分な強度が実現できていない。特に、外輪のような部品における転動疲労特性が不十分である。

【0004】また、特開平5-179400公報には C:0.38~0.45%、Si:0.35%以下、Mn:1.0超~1.5%、B:0.0005~0.0035%、Ti:0.01~0.05%、Al:0.01~0.06%、N:0.010%以下でフェライト結晶 粒度番号6以上の細粒組織を有する直接切削一高周波焼入れ用鋼材が示されている。この発明材の特徴の一つは Mn:1.0超~1.5%であり、軸部品において、高周波焼入れ後の静的捩り強度は十分な特性が得られるが、冷間鍛造が困難である。また外輪のような部品における転動疲労特性については全く配慮されていない。【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明の目的は、軸部品および軸受部品が冷間鍛造工程で製造可能であり、且つ軸部品および軸受部品において優れた強度特性、特に転動疲労特性を得ることができる高周波焼入れ用鋼を提供しようとするものである。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは、冷間鍛造性に優れ、且つ軸部品および軸受部品において優れた強度特性、特に転動疲労特性を得ることができる高周波焼

入れ用鋼を実現するために、鋭意検討を行ない次の知見 を得た。

- (1) 累材の段階での冷間鍛造性を確保するには、固溶体硬化元素であるMn. Pを低減することが有効である。Mn低減により劣化した焼入れ性は、B添加により補う。
- (2) さらに、冷間鍛造性を確保するには、Ti、N量の適正化が必須である。上記のBの焼入れ性向上効果を引き出すためには、Tiを添加し固溶Nを低減する必要がある。しかしながら、特公平1-38847公報の第3~4頁の第1表に開示されているようなTiの多量添加(Ti:0.02~0.04%)は次のような弊害を引き起こす。

【0007】(i)冷間鍛造の前に行う球状化焼鈍や軟化焼鈍の冷却過程においてTiN又はTiCが析出し、Ti多量添加鋼では、これによる析出硬化により、冷間変形抵抗の増加を引き起こす。

(ii) 高Ti鋼では、TiN,TiCの多量析出は冷間 鍛造時の割れの原因になり、冷間鍛造性を著しく悪化さ せる。

【0008】特公平1-38847公報の技術の冷間鍛造性が必ずしも十分ではないのは、このような冷間鍛造性に対するTi多量添加の弊害によると考えられる。冷間鍛造性に対するTiの弊害を抑制して、なお且つBの焼入れ性向上効果を引き出すためには、Ti:0.005~0.020%未満に制限することが必要であり、さらにまた、N:0.0015~0.005%未満の範囲で制御することが必要である。

- (3)次に、高周波焼入れ材の転動疲労試験を行った場合、転動疲労過程において、白色組織・炭化物組織が生成し、硬さの低下を伴う材質劣化が起こり、こうした局所的な材質劣化部を起点として破壊が起きる。これらの転動疲労過程での材質劣化を抑制して寿命を向上させるためには、Siの添加、増量が有効である。
- (4)さらに、従来のTi:0.020%以上、N:0.005%以上を含有するボロン鋼では、TiNを起点として転動疲労破壊が起こる。特公平1-38847公報の技術が転動疲労特性が不十分であり、普及していない原因の一つは、これが原因と考えられる。そのため、転動疲労寿命向上の視点からも、Ti,N量をTi:0.005~0.020%未満、N:0.0015~0.005%未満の範囲に規制することが必須である。
- (5)上記に加えて、さらにNi, Cr, Moを適正量 添加することにより、転動疲労過程での材質劣化抑制、 硬さ低下防止の効果はさらに大きくなる。
- (6) 軸部で静的捩り破壊、捩り疲労破壊を起こす場合においては、Siの添加、増量が高強度化に有効である。また、Nb、V添加による細粒化も高強度化に有効である。これは、Siの添加や細粒化によって粒界強度

が向上し、粒界割れが抑制されるためである。

【0009】本発明は以上の新規なる知見にもとずいてなされたものであって、その要旨とするところは以下の通りである(以下%は重量%)。C:0.45~0.65%、Si:0.30超~1.20%、Mn:0.2~0.6%、S:0.001~0.03%、Ti:0.005~0.020%未満、Al:0.010~0.06%、B:0.0005~0.005%、N:0.0015~0.005%、Cr:0.03~0.70%、Mo:0.01~0.70%、Cr:0.03~0.70%、Mo:0.01~0.70%、Nb:0.005~0.1%の1種または2種とと、V:0.03~0.3%、Nb:0.005~0.1%の1種または2種を含有し、P:0.025%以下、Cu:0.05%以下、T.O:0.0020%以下に制限し、残部が鉄および不可避的不純物からなる冷間鍛造一高周波境入れ用鋼である。

[0010]

【発明の実施の形態】以下に、本発明を詳細に説明する。本発明の鋼材の成分含有範囲を上記の如く限定した 理由について説明する。

 $C: 0.45 \sim 0.65\%$

Cは最終製品の部品として必要な転動疲労強度、捩り疲労強度を得るために有効な元素であるが、高周波焼入れ材の場合、0.45%未満ではその効果が不十分であり、また0.65%を超えると粒界強度が劣化しかえって強度の劣化を招くので、含有量を0.45~0.65%とした。

【0011】Si:0.30超~1.20%

薄いは脱酸元素としておよび転動疲労過程での白色組織・炭化物組織生成抑制、材質劣化抑制により最終製品の寿命を増加させることを目的として添加するが、0.3 0%以下ではその効果は不十分である。一方、Siは固溶体硬化元素であり、1.20%を超える量を添加すると、冷間鍛造前の素材の硬さが著しく増加し、冷間鍛造性が劣化する。以上の理由から、Siの含有量を0.3 0超~1.20%とした。

 $[0012]Mn:0.2\sim0.60\%$

Mnは(i)焼入れ性の向上、および鋼中でMnSを形成することによる(ii)高周波焼入れ加熱時のオーステナイト粒の微細化と(iii)被削性の向上を目的として添加する。しかしながら、0.2%未満ではこの効果は不十分であり、一方、0.60%を超えると冷間鍛造前の素材の硬さが増加し、冷間鍛造性が劣化する。以上の理由から、Mnの含有量を $0.2\sim0.60\%$ とした。

 $[0013]S:0.001\sim0.03\%$

Sは鋼中でMnSとして存在し、被削性の向上および組織の微細化に寄与するが、0.001%未満ではその効果は不十分である。一方、0.03%を超えるとその効果は飽和し、むしろ転動疲労特性の劣化を招く。以上の理由から、Sの含有量を0.001~0.03%とし

た。

【0014】Ti:0.005~0.020%未満 Tiは鋼中でNと結合してTiNを生成し、固溶Nの完全固定によるBN析出の防止、つまり固溶Bの確保を目的として添加する。しかしながら、0.005未満ではその効果は不十分であり、一方、0.020%以上の過剰添加では、多量のTiN、TiCによる冷間変形抵抗の増大、冷間鍛造割れおよび最終製品での転動寿命の劣化を引き起こすので、その含有量を0.005~0.020%未満とした。

 $[0015]A1:0.010\sim0.06%$

A 1 は脱酸元素および結晶粒微細化元素として添加するが、0.010%未満ではその効果は不十分であり、一方、0.06%を超えるとその効果は飽和し、むしろ靭性を劣化させるので、その含有量を0.010~0.06%とした。

B: 0. 0005~0. 005%

Bは固溶状態でオーステナイト粒界に粒界偏析し、焼入れ性を増加させることを狙いとして添加する。同時に、P,Cu等の粒界不純物を粒界から追い出すことにより粒界強度を増加させる作用も存在する。粒界強度により軸部の捩り強度、捩り疲労強度が増加する。しかしながら、0.0005%未満ではその効果は不十分であり、一方、0.005%を超える過剰添加は、むしろ粒界脆化を招くので、その含有量を0.0005~0.005%とした。

【0016】N:0.0015~0.005%未満 NはA1N等の炭壁化物析出による高周波加熱時のオーステナイト粒の微細化を目的として添加するが、0.0015%未満ではその効果は不十分である。一方、0.005%以上では、BNを析出して固溶Bの低減を引き起こすとともに、多量のTiN析出による冷間変形抵抗の増大、冷間鍛造割れおよび最終製品での寿命劣化を引き起こすので、その含有量を0.0015~0.005%未満とした。

【0017】P:0.025%以下

Pは固溶体硬化により素材硬さを高くし、高周波焼入れ前の段階で冷間鍛造性を劣化させる。さらにオーステナイト粒界に粒界偏析を起こし、粒界強度を低下させて振り応力下での脆性破壊を起こし易くし、そのため強度を低下させる。特にPが0.025%を超えると強度低下が顕著となるため、0.025%を上限とした。なお、より粒界強度を図る場合には、0.020%以下が望ましい。

【0018】Cu:0.05%以下

CuもPと同様オーステナイト粒界に粒界偏析を起こし、強度低下の原因となる。特にCuが0.05%を超えると強度低下が顕著となるため、0.05%を上限とした。

T. O: 0. 0020%以下

本発明においてT. 〇含有量とは、鋼中の溶存酸素含有量と酸化物(主にアルミナ)を形成している酸素含有量の和であるが、T. 〇含有量は酸化物を形成している酸素含有量にほぼ一致する。従って、T. 〇含有量が高いほど酸化物系介在物が多いことになる。酸化物系介在物が多いことになる。酸化物系介在物は転動疲労過程で、白色組織・炭化物組織生成、材質劣化の引き金となり、転動疲労寿命劣化の原因となる。特に〇が0. 0020%を超えるとこの現象が顕著に入るない。なお、非金属介を微細化して、より一層高寿命化を図るためには、特別である。本発明では、請求項1~4について、さらにT. Mg:0. 0005~0. 0300%を含有し、鋼中に含有される酸化物が、個数比として次式を満足する鋼材としても良い。

【0019】(Mg〇・Al₂ 〇₃ 個数+Mg〇個数) /全酸化物系介在物個数≧0.80

次に、請求項2、4の発明の鋼材では、高周波焼入れ性の向上および転動疲労過程での材質劣化抑制、白色組織・炭化物組織生成抑制を目的としてNi,Cr,Moの1種または2種以上を含有させることが出来る。

 $Ni: 0.05\sim3.00\%$

Cr: 0. 03~0. 70%

 $M \circ : 0.01 \sim 0.70\%$

これらの元素はいずれも焼入れ性を向上し、転動過程での転位密度の低下を抑制することにより、または繰り返し過程でセメンタイトの生成を抑制することにより、繰り返し軟化防止に有効である。特に、Moの添加は効果が大きい。この効果はNi:0.05%未満、Cr:0.03%未満、Mo:0.01%未満では不十分であり、一方Ni:3.00%、Cr:0.70%、Mo:0.70%を超えるとこの効果は飽和し、むしろ冷間鍛造性の劣化、高周波焼入れ時の炭化物の溶解不良による最終製品の強度劣化等の弊害を招くので、その含有量を上記の範囲に限定した。

【0020】次に、請求項3,4は、高周波加熱時のオーステナイト粒を微細化し、粒界破壊抑制による高強度化を図った鋼である。

 $V:0.03\sim0.3\%$ 、 $Nb:0.005\sim0.1\%$ V、Nbは鋼中で炭窒化物を形成し、高周波加熱時のオーステナイト粒を微細化させる効果を有する。しかしながら、V含有量が0.03%未満、Nb含有量が0.05%未満ではその効果は不十分であり、一方、V:0.3%超、Nb:0.1%超では、その効果は飽和し、むしろ冷間鍛造性の劣化、最終製品での強度劣化を招くので、これらの含有量を $V:0.03\sim0.3\%$ 、 $Nb:0.005\sim0.1\%$ とした。

【 0 0 2 1 】ここで、転動疲労破壊の主因である転動疲 労過程での局所的な材質劣化部生成の原因の一つは、硬 化層の硬さムラである。本願発明の対象部品は、通常、 圧延後、球状化焼鈍、冷間鍛造、A。点以下の温度での簡易焼鈍を1~数回経た後に高周波焼入れされるが、高周波焼入れ直前の組織は、圧延材の組織に大きく影響される。つまり、圧延材のフェライト粒径が狙大であると、高周波焼入れ直前の球状化組織におけるフェライト粒径も粗大となり、高周波焼入れ後に硬さムラを生じやすくなる。特に、圧延材組織のフェライト粒径が30μmを超えると硬化層で顕著な硬さのムラを生じ、転動疲労破壊を起こしやすくなる。そのため、圧延材組織のフェライト粒径を30μm以下とするのが望ましい。但し、本発明では、本組織因子を特に限定するものではない。

【0022】また、本発明の高周波焼入れ用鋼では、製造条件は特に限定せず、本発明の要件を満足すればいずれの条件でも良い。例えば、冷間鍛造性を一層改善し、また高周波焼入れ性を向上させるためには、鋼材素材の熱間圧延による製造を仕上げ温度:750~900℃、

仕上げ圧延後700~500℃の温度範囲の平均冷却速度:0.1~1.7℃ 秒の条件で行う方法が上げられるが、本発明では特に限定するものではない。また、本発明鋼を用いた部品の製造に際しては、球状化焼鈍、簡易焼鈍、通常焼鈍、焼準等の熱処理を冷間鍛造の前に必要に応じて行うことができる。

【0023】以下に、本発明の効果を実施例により、さらに具体的に示す。

[0024]

【実施例】表1の組成を有する鋼材を直径50mの棒鋼に圧延した。この棒鋼から、光学顕微鏡観察試験片を採取し、5%ナイタール液で腐食して200倍、400倍で観察しフェライト粒径を求めた。表1にフェライト粒径を併せて示す。

[0025]

【表1】

フェライ粒 882 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 53 일으 3 95 0.07 ł 1 Õ 0.23 0.08 0.09 훙 ı 0.08 8 0.61 1 윉 0.0012 0.0009 0.0010 0.0010 0.0009 0.0012 0.0010 0.0009 0.0009 0.000 0,0011 0.001 (%1%) 0.001 0.01 0.02 <0.01 0.01 <0.01 <0.01 <0.01 <0.01 5 ವ 尔 0.010 0.012 0.010 0.008 8 0.009 0.010 0.003 0.008 0.011 赵 0.0040 0.0028 0.0025 0.0025 0.0028 0.0027 0.0031 0.0042 0.0031 伟 83 0.0018 0.0019 0.0015 0.0017 0.0014 0.0016 0.0015 0.0016 0.0015 0015 0.0020 0.0020 0.0017 羉 0.019 0.024 016 83 0.026 0.025 0.021 0.025 0.026 g 88 88 湉 0.010 0.016 0.010 0.008 进 0.011 ೆ 0 00 0.010 0.009 0.010 0.009 0.010 0 0.000 0.009 0.010 0.00 0.011 ងន 000000 0.48 0.53 0.51 0.51 0.30 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.44 0.48 0.38 0.51 0.55 0.56 1 23 ম্ব 開村地 20 2 2 20 1-ဆြေ 2 13 14 15 17 8 6 828 光明解光明解 \boxtimes \$ 法 - 発 明 第2名 E)

【0026】 【表2】

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	ت	-	1	<u>0</u>	0. 12	0. 18	0.13	-	0.21	0.13	1	ı	<u>'</u>
	N.	0.61	_	1	1	ı	0.33	_	1	ı	ľ	١	ı
(nt 96)	T.0	0.0011	0.0012	0.0009	0.0010	0.0008	0.0011	0.0013	0.0012	0.0014	0.0013	0.0012	0.001
分	იე	0.01	0.01	<0.01	0.01	<0.01	< 0.01	0.01	0.07	0.07	0.01	0.01	< 0.01
赵	р	0.012	0.009	0.010	0.008	0.009	0.011	0.013	0.006	0.014	0.012	0.013	0.010
栎	Z	0.0026	0.0030	0.0029	0.0030	0.0024	0.0031	0.0061	0.0050	0.0048	0.0043	0.0076	0.0031
鋼化	B	0.0015	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0 0020	0.025 0.0018	0.0022	0.025 0.0016	0.0020	0.0018	0.0020	0.025 0.0018 0.0031
Æ	Al	0.026	0.025	0.025	0.021	0.026	0.025	0.031	0.025	0.030	0.028	0.027	0.025
玉	Τi	0.013	0.010	0.011	0.015	0.012	0.010	0.025	0.020	0.018	0:030	0.019	0.014
	S	0.010	0.000	0.012	0.010	0.000	0.010	0.014	0.013	0.012	0.014	0.015	0.013
	돌	0.25	97.0	0.24	0.25	0.25	0. 22	0.83	0.43	1.03	0.28	0.26	0.27
	Si	0.72	0.48	0.51	0.53	91 0	0.57	0.24 0.83	0.07	0.23	0.42	0.43	0. 20
	၁	0.56	0.61	0.53	0.55	0.54 0.46	0.53 0.57	0.53	0.48 0.07	0.50	0.53	0.55	0. 55 0. 20
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【0027】次に、この棒鋼を球状化焼鈍した。その後、硬きを測定した。また、直径14mm、高さ21mmの試験片を採取し、冷間鍛造性の指標として、冷間変形抵抗と限界圧縮率を測定した。結果を表2に示す。 【0028】

【表3】

表 2 (その1)

区分	鋼 No.	冷鍛前 硬 さ EV	変 形 抵 抗 MPa	限界 圧縮率	振り疲労 強 度 MPa	転動疲労 寿 命 Lin	転動疲労時 の組織変化 の有無	転動疲労後の 半価幅の減少量 (度)	転動疲労後の 硬さ低下量 (HV)
	1	138	776	68	985	7.3	無	0.8	27
-	2	142	793	67	987	7.5	無	0. 7	24
第	3	139	777	68	982	7. 5	無	0. 7	23
1	4	145	830	65	997	7.4	無	0.8	26
発	5	151	882	62	1012	11.8	無	0. 5	16
7.	6	158	939	58	1063	8.0	無	0. 9	26
明	7	129	710	71	940	7. 3	無	0.8	26
錮	8	143	821	67	972	7. 6	無	0. 8	27
***	9	150	878	64	952	7. 5	無	0. 7	24
	10	135	762	69	973	7. 6	無	0. 7	25
	11	141	802	67	988	7. 9	無	0. 6	18
第	12	134	768	68	975	7. 4	無	0. 6	22
2	13	135	772	69	980	9. 6	無	0. 5	16
_	14	140	789	68	984	7.5	無	0. 6	18
発	15	141	794	68	988	8.3	無	0. 5	17
明	16	140	781	67	1042	8.8	無	0. 6	18
	17	142	793	67	972	7. 5	無	0.5	16
鋼	18	145	825	66	976	9. 2	無	0. 4	14
	19	152	883	61	982	9.8	無	0. 3	10
第明	20	146	829	66	997	8. 9	無	0.6	21
	21	142	795	67	995	7.8	無	0.8	27
鋼	22	144	825	67	994	7. 5	無	0.8	25

[0029]

【表4】

表 2 (その2)

区分	鋼 No.	冷鍛前 硬 さ HV	変 形 抵 抗 MPa	限界 圧縮率	振り疲労 強 度 MPa	転動疲労 寿 命 L ₁₀	転動疲労時 の組織変化 の有無	転動疲労後の 半価幅の減少量 (度)	転動疲労後の 硬さ低下量 (HV)
第	23	147	830	66	992	9. 4	無	0, 6	21
4	24	144	827	67	1023	8.1	無	0. 5	13
発	25	143	821	67	982	7. 3	無	0. 7	23
明	26	152	882	62	988	8.2	無	0. 5	14
鋼	27	143	821	67	985	8.0	無	0.8	24
7	28	146	829	66	988	8. 2	無	0. 6	20
1	29	168	988	44	935	1	有	1.8	. 48
比	30	131	762	50	892	0. 7	有	1. 9	49
較	31	174	995	41	954	2. 6	有	1. 7	45
	32	153	894	47	972	1.6	無	0.7	24
鋼	33	149	887	51	970	2. 0	無	0_8	26
L	34	130	763	69	952	3. 1	有	1.8	47

【0030】さらに、この球状化焼鈍済みの材料から、平行部直径20mmの捩り疲労試験片を採取した。捩り疲労試験片について周波数8.5kHzで高周波焼入れを行い、その後170℃で焼戻しを行った。いずれも、有効硬化層深さは約5mmである。その後、捩り疲労試験を行った。捩り疲労特性は1×10⁴サイクルでの時間強度で評価した。表2に各供試材の捩り疲労強度を示す。

【0031】また、この球状化焼鈍済みの材料から、転動疲労試験片を採取・作成し、周波数100kHz、硬化層深さ2~3mmの条件で高周波焼入れを行い、160℃で焼戻し処理を行った。転動疲労寿命の評価は、円筒型転動疲労試験片による点接触型転動疲労試験機(ヘルツ最大接触応力600 kgf/mm²)を用いた。疲労寿命の尺度として、通常、「試験結果をワイブル確率紙にプロットして得られる累積破損確率10%における疲労破壊

までの応力繰り返し数」が L_{10} 寿命として用いられる。表2に比較鋼29(JIS規格のS53C鋼にTi, Bを添加した鋼)の L_{10} 寿命を1とした時の各鋼材の L_{10} 寿命の相対値を示した。また、 10^8 回転動疲労後の試験片について、白色帯組織および炭化物組織の有無を調べ、その結果を表2に併せて示した。さらに、転動疲労過程での材質劣化挙動を評価するために、 10^8 回転動疲労後の試験片の転動面から深さ0.2mmの位置で、フェライト(211)面のX線回折ピークの半価幅の減少量を評価した。X線発生源としては、Cr 管球を使用した。また、同位置での転動疲労試験に伴う硬さの低下量も評価した。

【0032】表2のNo. 1~28は本発明鋼である。本発明鋼では、比較鋼29と比較して、硬さは軟らかく、変形抵抗も小さく、また限界圧縮率は大きく、冷間鍛造

性は優れている。また、本発明鋼の捩り疲労強度は、比較鋼29と比較して、同等以上である。さらに、本発明鋼ではいずれも白色帯組織・炭化物組織の生成が抑制され、また転動疲労過程での半価幅の減少量、硬さの低下量も小さい。これにより、本発明鋼は、比較鋼29に比べて約7~12倍と極めて良好な転動疲労特性が得られた。

【0033】一方、比較鋼32はTiの含有量が本発明の範囲を上回った場合であり、比較鋼材33はNの含有量が本発明の範囲を上回った場合であり、いずれも、本発明鋼1に比べて変形抵抗は大きく、限界圧縮率は小さく、つまり冷間鍛造性は良くない。また、転動疲労特性も劣っている。比較鋼34はSiの含有量が本発明の範囲を下回った場合であり、本発明鋼1に比べて、振り疲労特性、転動疲労特性が劣っている。比較鋼34は転動疲労後組織変化が認められ、また「転動疲労後の半価幅の減少量」、「転動疲労後の硬さ低下量」は、本発明鋼1に比較して、相対的に大きい。つまり、比較鋼34が本願発明に比較して転動疲労寿命が不足するのは、Siが低いために転動疲労過程での材質劣化が抑制されなかったためである。また、振り疲労強度が不足するのは、Siが低いため、粒界強度が不十分なためである。

【0034】次に、比較鋼31はSiの含有量が本発明の範囲を下回り、さらにMnの含有量が本発明の範囲を上回った場合であり、本発明鋼1に比べて変形抵抗は大きく、限界圧縮率は小さく、つまり冷間鍛造性は顕著に良くない。捩り疲労特性も劣っている。また、転動疲労

特性も劣っている。比較鋼31は転動疲労後組織変化が 認められ、また「転動疲労後の半価幅の減少量」、「転 動疲労後の硬さ低下量」は、本発明鋼1に比較して、相 対的に大きい。比較鋼31が本願発明に比較して転動疲 労寿命が不足するのは、このことが原因である。

【0035】また、比較鋼30はSiの含有量が本発明の範囲を下回り、TiとNの含有量が本発明の範囲を上回った場合であり、比較鋼29はJIS規格のS53C鋼にTi、Bを添加した鋼であり、Si、Mn、Ti、Nの含有量が本願発明の範囲と異なった場合である。いずれも、本発明鋼1に比べて変形抵抗は大きく、限界圧縮率は小さく、つまり冷間鍛造性は顕著に良くない。振り疲労特性も劣っており、また転動疲労過程で組織変化が認められ、転動疲労特性も劣っている。

[0036]

【発明の効果】以上述べたごとく、本発明の冷間鍛造ー高周波焼入れ用鋼を用いることにより、軸部品および軸受部品が冷間鍛造工程で製造可能であり、且つ軸部品および軸受部品において優れた強度特性、特に転動疲労特性を得ることが可能となり、産業上の効果は極めて顕著なるものがある。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】外筒部付シャフトの正面図である。

【符号の説明】

1, 2, 3…シャフト

4…外筒部

【図1】



1,2,3…シャフト 4…外簡部

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